Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.

Zoning history and facts

- New York City adopted the first comprehensive zoning code in 1916.
- Zoning is a tool of the police power.
- Zoning requirements are laid out in two documents: the zoning map and the zoning ordinance.

Constitutional challenges

Facial challenges

There have been notable legal challenges to zoning regulations. In 1926 the <u>United States Supreme Court</u> upheld zoning as a right of U.S. states (typically via their cities and counties) to impose on landowners. The case was <u>Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Co.</u> (often shortened to <u>Euclid v. Ambler</u>), <u>272 U.S. 365</u> (1926). The village had zoned an area of land held by Ambler Realty as a residential neighborhood. Ambler argued that it would lose money because if the land could be leased to industrial users it would have netted a great deal more money than as a residential area. Euclid won, and a <u>precedent</u> was set favorable to local <u>enforcement</u> of zoning laws.

In doing so, the Court accepted the arguments of zoning defenders that it met two essential needs. First, zoning extended and improved on <u>nuisance law</u> in that it provided advance notice that certain types of uses were incompatible with other uses in a particular district. The second argument was that zoning was a necessary municipal-planning instrument.

The Euclid case was a <u>facial challenge</u>, meaning that the entire scheme of regulation was argued to be unconstitutional under any set of circumstances. The United States Supreme Court justified the ordinance saying that a community may enact reasonable laws to keep the pig out of the parlor, even if pigs may not be prohibited from the entire community.

Since the Euclid case, there have been no more facial challenges to the general scheme. By the late 1920s most of the nation had developed a set of zoning regulations that met the needs of the locality.

Takings

Background and cases:

Beginning in 1987, several United States Supreme Court cases ruled against land use regulations as being a taking requiring just compensation pursuant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. First English Evangelical Lutheran Church v. Los Angeles County ruled that even a temporary taking may require compensation. Nollan v. California Coastal Commission ruled that construction permit (short: permit) conditions that fail to substantially advance the agency's authorized purposes require compensation. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council ruled that numerous environmental concerns were not sufficient to deny all development without compensation. Dolan v. City of Tigard ruled that conditions of a permit must be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed new development. Palazzolo v. Rhode Island ruled property rights are not diminished by unconstitutional laws that exist without challenge at the time the complaining property owner acquired title.